

Traffic Crash Facts 2000



A Compilation of Motor Vehicle Crash Data From the Florida Crash Records Database



State of Florida DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0500

FRED O. DICKINSON Executive Director

April 5, 2001

Dear Reader:

I am pleased to present the 2000 Florida Crash Facts Report. This report contains data from the department's crash database, compiled from traffic crash reports completed by state and local law enforcement agencies.

While progress has been made in reducing deaths, injuries and economic losses on Florida's highways, we continue to strive for improvement. Despite increases in the motoring environment, the mileage death rate remained at 2.1 per 100 million vehicle miles of travel for the fourth consecutive year; however, alcohol-related fatalities increased by 4.6 percent. Areas that either improved or experienced no measurable increase during 2000 include:

- 64.5 percent of drivers using safety belts avoided injury
- 76 percent of children under 4 years of age avoided injuries by being properly restrained and 73 percent of children 4-5 years of age avoided injury by being properly restrained
- Florida had the lowest number of bicyclists killed (83) since 1987

The tables in this report are used to assist traffic safety experts, researchers, statisticians, law enforcement, and the public in understanding problems and identifying solutions that will ultimately aid in reducing deaths and injuries from motor vehicle crashes. This information is also available on the department's web site http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us. Should you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the DHSMV Office of Management Research and Development at (850) 488-4300.

On behalf of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, we hope you will find this publication useful.

Sincerely,

Fred O. Dickinson

Executive Director

2000 FLORIDA TRAFFIC CRASH STATISTICS

Traffic crashes	246,541
Drivers involved	369,875
Average crashes per day	674
Mileage Death Rate (per 100 million VM)	2.1
Fatalities	2,999
Fatal crashes	2,733
Injuries	231,588
Injury crashes	144,096
Property damage only crashes	99,712
Alcohol-related fatalities	979
Alcohol-related injuries	19,775
Alcohol-related crashes	23,578
Alcohol-related fatal crashes	882
Alcohol-related injury crashes	12,064
Pedestrians killed	506
Pedestrians injured	7,782
Pedestrian crashes	8,454
Bicyclists killed	83
Bicyclists injured	4,618
Bicycle crashes	5,054
Motorcyclists killed	227
Motorcyclists injured	4,474
Motorcycle crashes	5,073

Prepared By:

Office of Management Research and Development
Office of the Executive Director
Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Neil Kirkman Building, M.S. 04
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0505
Telephone Assistance:
(850) 488-4300

This publication is available on the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us

Table of Contents

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts

3
4-5
6-7
8
8
8
9
9
•
10
10
os11
11
12
12
13
13
14
14
15
15
16
16
17
17
18

Table of Contents

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts

Pedest	trian Behavior	
	Pedestrians Killed in Crashes by Age and Type of Actions	10
	Pedestrians Injured in Crashes by Age and Type of Actions	40
	Pedestrians in Creakes by Age and Type of Actions	. 19
	Pedestrians in Crashes by Age and Percent Drinking	20
	Pedestrians in Crashes by Injury Severity and Percent Drinking	20
Truck I	Passengers	
	Passengers Riding in Beds of Light (pickup) Trucks by Numbers Killed/Injured .	21
	Passengers Riding in Beds of All Types of Trucks by Numbers Killed/Injured	21
	Table 19 Maing in Deas of Air Types of Tracks by Nathbers Killeu/Injured	۷ ۱
	Matadan Parting	
Fiorida	Motoring Environment	
	Motoring Environment	22
Holiday	y Traffic Fatalities	23
•		
Traffic	Crashes by Month	
· · · · · · ·	All Crashes	
	Fatal Crashes	24
Traffic	Crashes by Day of Week and Time of Day	
	All Crashes/Fatal Crashes	25
Contrib	buting Causes	
	Actions Attributed to Drivers Involved in Crashes	26
	Actions Attributed to Drivers involved in Grasiles	20
	4.18	
Enviro	nmental Causes	
	Lighting Conditions at the Time of Crash	
	Road Surface Conditions at the Time of Crash	27
	Type of Vehicle Collision	
County	/ Data (1996 through 2000)	
County		
	Crash History	
	Alcohol-Related Crash History	
	Fatality History	31
	Alcohol-Related Fatality History	32
	Injury History	
	Alcohol-Related Injury History	
	Property Damage Only Crash History	
	Motorcycle Fatality History	
	Motorcycle Injury History	37
	Bicycle Fatality History	38
	Bicycle Injury History	
	Pedestrian Fatality History	
	Pedestrian Injury History	41
venicle	e and Truck Information	
	Crashes by Vehicle Type	42
	Truck Crashes by Contributing Cause	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Alcoho	I-Related Crashes by City/Locality43-	40
7100110	45-	40
T 66.	Onesh was and Farm	
ı rattıc	Crash report Form	

Source of Data

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts

The information contained in this Traffic Crash Facts booklet is extracted from law enforcement agency long-form reports of traffic crashes. A law enforcement officer must submit a long-form crash report when investigating:

- Motor vehicle crashes resulting in death or personal injury, or
- Motor vehicle crashes in which one or more of the following conditions occur:

Leaving the scene involving damage to an attended vehicle or property (Section 316.061 (1), F.S.);

Driving while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, chemical substances, or controlled substances or with an unlawful blood alcohol level (Section 316.193, F.S.).

An investigating officer may report other traffic crashes on the long-form crash report. In particular, applicable statutes specify an officer's discretion to submit a long-form report in crashes where a vehicle is rendered inoperable to the degree that a wrecker is required to remove it from traffic.

Statutory revisions in 1983 and 1989 reduced the number of non-injury crashes required to be reported to the Department. Any presentation of historical data that includes such crashes, such as total traffic crash counts, will reflect these changes. Data on traffic crashes involving death, injury, or other criteria for law enforcement long-form reports as outlined above are not affected.

Please Note:

All 1992 data in this publication have been updated from preliminary figures published in the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Traffic Crash Data, 1992. Figures from the 1992 publication should not be used for year-to-year comparisons.

Definition of Terms

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts

The following terms are defined as they apply to the crash data presented in this publication. These definitions may differ from legal or other uses of the same terms.

Alcohol-related traffic crash A crash involving a driver and/or pedestrian for whom alcohol

use was reported (does not presume intoxication).

Bicycle A vehicle propelled solely by human power or a motorized

bicycle propelled by a combination of human power and an electric helper motor rated at 200 watts or less (this term does not include a vehicle with a seat height less than 26 inches from the ground when the seat is adjusted to its

highest position, or a scooter or similar device).

Bicyclist The driver of a bicycle. A passenger on a bicycle is

considered a vehicle passenger.

Driver Unless otherwise indicated, the operator of a motor vehicle

or bicycle. Driver data typically exclude uninjured persons presumed to have been operating hit-and-run, phantom, or

properly parked vehicles.

Fatal traffic crash
A traffic crash that results in one or more fatalities within

thirty days of occurrence.

First harmful event The first damage-producing event in a traffic crash.

Injury Hurt, damage, or loss sustained by a person as a result of a

traffic crash.

Possible injury No visible signs of injury but complaint of pain or momentary

unconsciousness.

Non-Incapacitating injury Any visible injuries such as bruises, abrasions, limping, etc.

Incapacitating injury Any visible signs of injury from a crash or person(s) who had

to be carried from the scene.

Total injury The sum of possible, non-incapacitating, and incapacitating

injuries.

Injury crash A traffic crash that results in one or more injuries that is not

fatal.

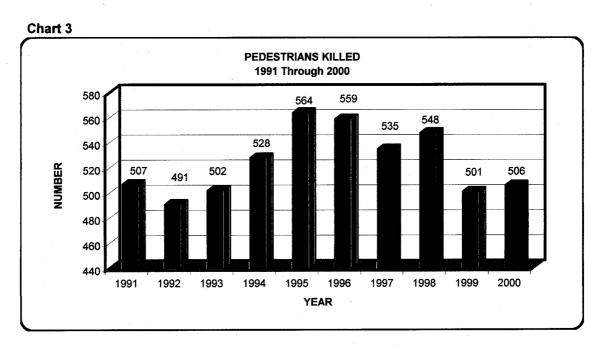
Moped A motor-powered cycle with a pedal-activated motor and two

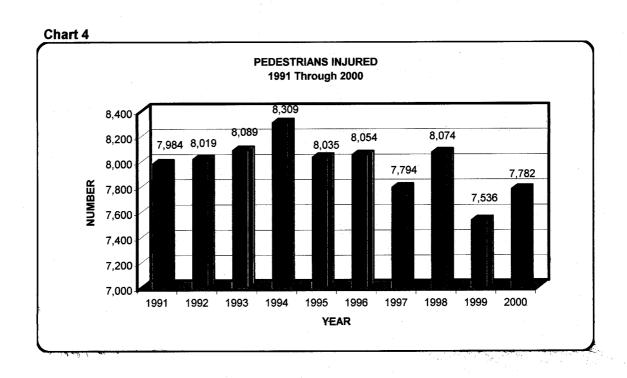
brake horsepower maximum.

Motor vehicle Any motorized vehicle not operating on rails.

Pedestrian Fatality Trend

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts





Definition of terms

(Continued)

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts

Motorcycle A motor vehicle, with a seat or saddle for the driver's use,

traveling with no more than three wheels in contact with the

ground, excluding a tractor or a moped.

Motorcyclist The driver of a motorcycle. A passenger on a motorcycle is

considered a vehicle passenger.

Property damage only crash Loss of all or part of an individual's property resulting from a

traffic crash not involving injury to a person.

Traffic crash A crash involving at least one motor vehicle on a roadway

that is open to the public.

Traffic fatality The death of a person as a direct result of a traffic crash

within thirty days of the crash occurrence.

Vehicle occupants Drivers and passengers of automobiles, vans, trucks,

buses, and motor homes.

Long form Refers to a crash report prepared by a law enforcement

officer when the driver of a vehicle involved in a crash resulting in bodily injury to or death of a person or where a

criminal offense has been committed.

Short form Refers to a crash report in which the threshold of the long

form does not apply. Therefore, a long form report is not prepared. In crashes where apparent damage is less than \$500, the law enforcement officer shall provide each party involved in the crash a short form prescribed by the state, to

be completed by the party.

State of Florida Summary

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts

ALL CRASHES

Compared to 1999, there was a 1.29% increase in traffic crashes investigated and reported.

Traffic crashes	246,541
Drivers involved	
Average crashes per day	

FATAL CRASHES AND FATALITIES

Compared to 1999, there was a 2.71% increase in traffic fatalities.

Fatalities	2,999
Fatal crashes	2,733

INJURY CRASHES

Compared to 1999, there was a .27% decrease in traffic injuries.

Possible injuries	124,454
Non-incapacitating injuries	
Incapacitating injuries	
Total injuries	
Injury crashes	

ALCOHOL-RELATED CRASHES AND FATALITIES

32.6% of traffic fatalities and 9.6% of traffic crashes were alcohol-related. There was a .6% increase in both categories for the year 2000.

Alcohol-related fatalities	979
Alcohol-related injuries	
Alcohol-related crashes	23 578
Alcohol-related fatal crashes	
Alcohol-related injury crashes	

CRASH ENVIRONMENTS

60.4% of all crashes occurred primarily in business areas, while 60.1% of fatal crashes were in open country or residential areas.

Crashes in Business Areas	148,864
Crashes in Residential Areas	
Crashes in Open Country	
Fatal Crashes in Business Areas	1,091
Fatal Crashes in Residential Areas	
Fatal Crashes in Open Country	

State of Florida Summary

2000 Florida Traffic Crash Facts

PEDESTRIAN CRASHES

16.9% of all traffic fatalities were pedestrians. There were 5 more pedestrian fatalities in 2000.

Pedestrians killed	506
Pedestrians injured	
Pedestrian crashes*	8 454

BICYCLE CRASHES

2.8% of all traffic fatalities were bicycle drivers. There was a 29% decrease in this category.

Bicyclists killed	83
Bicyclists injured	
Bicycle crashes*	

MOTORCYCLE CRASHES

7.6% of all traffic fatalities were motorcycle drivers. There was a 46.5% increase in motorcycle fatalities in 2000.

Motorcyclists killed	227
Motorcyclists injured	
Motorcycle crashes	

^{*}Pedestrian and bicycle crashes included all crashes involving pedestrians or bicycles.